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Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,320.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAIL PRISONERS ON PUBLIC ROADS

Richmond Prison Should Be Emptied of Healthy Men.

WORK HINDERED BY FEE SYSTEM

Lazy People and Drunks Ought to Work for Living City Gives Them—State Board of Charities and Corrections Gets Report of Local Committee.

In its annual report on the condition of the City Jail and Almshouse of Richmond, made yesterday to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the local committee appointed under the law to visit these institutions urges that the inmates of jails be put to work on the public roads. A slap is taken at the fee system of compensating public officials, which operates against putting jailbirds at some occupation which would improve their minds and bodies.

The practice of putting criminals and suspects together in the pen is apparently disapproved.

Referring to the Almshouse, it is urged that the lazy and the intemperate should be put to work. Attention is called to the fact that men who are able bodied and fully fitted to earn an honest and independent living prefer to be the objects of the city's charity.

The course which results in such a condition is seriously deprecated.

Places Are Clean.
On the whole, the condition of both institutions, especially with regard to cleanliness, is heartily commended. The City Sergeant is thanked for his courtesy, and a desire is expressed to co-operate with him in the treatment of the men and women placed under his care.

One recommendation which is interesting is that the former Manchester City Jail be used exclusively for the accommodation for the women prisoners of Greater Richmond, and that the present jail contain only men. The desirability of this segregation of the sexes is too apparent, in the opinion of the committee, to need argument.

It is requested that an advisory committee be appointed by the State Board to make visits to the Almshouse, to confer with the officials, to devise the best plans covering the admission of applicants, and to study ways and means whereby the unfortunate housed there can be best helped.

The Local Committee.
The committee which reported at the meeting of the State Board of Charities and Corrections held yesterday at its offices in the State Library Building is composed of Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Jr., Mrs. Kate Pleasant Minor and M. J. Straus. The committee was appointed by the State Board under the law which provides for a committee "for each county and city there shall be appointed by the said board a local committee of visitors, consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be a member of the local Board of Health, and one of whom may be a woman, to aid the board in its work."

The report is in full as follows: Rev. J. T. Mastin, Secretary.
Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, we have the honor to submit herewith a report on the condition of the Richmond jail and almshouse, have questioned both officials and inmates of these institutions, have observed for several days the work of the institutions, and have discussed the questions these investigations have raised.

We would not make a report to you the conclusions we have reached, together with some few suggestions which seem to us pertinent.

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The Jail.
We found the jail not over-full on the day of our visit, and were given to understand that the prisoners, as a whole, might fairly be ranked as average. There was a pen in which were gathered eleven to sixteen years, all colored, some older ones from sixteen to eighteen were gathered outside of the pen and the crowd were all on intimate terms. Three of these boys were brothers and some of them were well known to the prisoners. One of the women was serving sentence for stealing and other grave crimes, and still others held as witnesses.

An Excellent Subject.
A matron in charge of the women showed us around. She has supervision of the inmates, and her personal cleanliness among her charges.

BETRAYED BY WOMAN

Fugitive Bank Employee Falls Into Hands of Detectives.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—Eluding the police of several cities and privy to the hands of the Philadelphia police, a man named John A. Lowery, alias James H. Johnson, was today taken into custody on a charge of embezzling more than \$100,000 from the Utica City National Bank, was betrayed into the hands of a detective today by a woman who had been taken to New York State before the local authorities were aware of what was going on. His arrest is the result of a long and patient search of the part of Daniel J. Kelleher, a detective of the New York office of the American Bankers' Association. Lowery was noted teller in the bank, and disappeared last April, while an examiner was going over the bank books. Kelleher, who had been looking for a clue which led to several cities, and then to Wilmington, Del. He learned that a woman was in correspondence with the former teller, and after some days in Wilmington before he learned her address, and then kept tabs on her for nearly a week.

Last night the detective's vigil was rewarded. As he was standing in an alley near the woman's house, he noticed her leave with a suitcase, and her hands. He followed her to the railroad station, and then into a train for Philadelphia. Confronting her with the information he had, he forced her to tell Lowery's address in this city. That done, he took the woman back to Wilmington, leaving a guard to see that she should not be able to communicate with Lowery. Then he came here with another detective. They searched the woman's house on North Sixteenth street, where the woman said Lowery was living, and were on guard about five hours, until the man they wanted came out. Stepping up to him, Kelleher told Lowery he was under arrest. Lowery was stunned for a moment, but quickly recovered.

Lowery, it is said, agreed to waive all legal technicalities here and accompany his captor back to Utica without resistance. Captain-of-Detectives Souders declared that the taking of a prisoner out of the State without the formally required process is tantamount to kidnapping, and said that he purposed making a thorough investigation.

REPUBLICANS ALARMED

Census Figures of South Cause Fear of Increased Representation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, D. C., July 18.—Because the population figures of a few Southern towns, taken under the new census, have shown a big increase over the figures of 1900, leading men in the Republican party have become seriously alarmed and have begun a movement to keep the representation from the Southern States in the Sixty-third Congress from being increased.

Two places in Virginia, Lynchburg and Christiansburg, have shown big increases, and the same is true of Georgia towns, Fitzgerald and Hawkinsville. In Texas, of the fifteen or twenty counties which have had their population figures made public, nearly all of them show big gains. The same is true of Oklahoma and Tennessee. It is said that these areas, being widely scattered, indicate that the general growth all over the South has been large—in fact, much greater than any one expected—and that if the same thing is kept up, the representation from that section must, of necessity, be increased. To forestall such an increase in membership it is proposed to begin the downward movement now.

Efforts made here to-day to ascertain whether or not President Taft was interested in the movement failed to disclose anything tending to show that he was cognizant of it, but it is understood that Congressman Bennett, of New York, and others who are leading the movement, are in communication with their plans before he went to Beverly. That the movement is on in earnest is not denied.

P. H. McG.

FOR A FULLER PROBE

Federal Grand Jury Wants to Know All About Cotton Transaction.

New York, July 18.—Steps were taken to-day by the special federal grand jury for a fuller investigation of the alleged cotton case. Under orders from Judge Hand, in the United States Circuit Court, three firms of brokers will be required to produce their books and tell the grand jury the details of their transactions with speculators.

Judge Hand made his ruling when the books of the firm of Shearson, Hamill & Company, which had declined to produce books, were being examined by the court to do so. Counsel for Johnson argued that as indictments have been returned against the firm of James A. Patten and others in connection with the alleged plot, the grand jury had no power to issue such subpoenas. He also claimed that the transactions between the broker and his customers were privileged. The court held otherwise.

BANK IS CLOSED

Cause Not Made Public, But Cashier Is Under Arrest.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—The Bank of Tipton, near here, was closed to-day and placed in the hands of State Bank Examiner Swenson. The depositor of the bank, which was established in 1873, and is one of the oldest in the State. The cause of the failure was not given.

Private Bank Closed.
Gays, Ill., July 18.—The Bank of Gays, a private concern, closed its doors yesterday. The cause of the failure was not given.

GO BACK TO WORK

Sheet Metal Workers and Painters Receive Increase.

Denison, Okla., July 18.—Sheet metal workers and coppermiths employed on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system, who have been on strike several weeks, returned to work to-day. They have been granted an increase in wages and improved working conditions.

Painters employed in the shops at Parsons, Kan., who have been on strike several weeks, returned to work to-day. They have been granted an increase in wages of two and one-half cents per hour, having been granted.

Cannons, Pa., July 18.—Leaving the red-hot metals in the rolls, 300 men struck at the Standard Tinplate Mill here to-day for a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The company yesterday refused the men's demands.

Mail Clerk Killed in Wreck.
Peoria, Ill., July 18.—Mail Clerk W. H. Hipsley, of Canton, was killed and three others injured to-day when a Toledo, Ohio, train collided with a coal car running wild opposite the terminal station at South Bartonville.

SUPPOSED CLUES PROVE VALUELESS

Detectives Get Nowhere in Search for Dr. Crippen.

SCOTLAND YARD HAS NEW THEORY

Believes Fugitive Wife-Murderer May Be Aboard Steamer Kroonland, Which Will Dock at New York To-Night. Inquest Serves Only to Deepen the Mystery.

London, July 18.—Notwithstanding circumstantial reports that Dr. Hawley H. Crippen has been seen at widely separated points, all the supposed clues have proved to be valueless, and the London police are still without any tangible evidence that would likely lead to his arrest.

The latest theory of the Scotland Yard officials is that Dr. Crippen and Ethel Clara Leneve may be aboard the steamer Kroonland, which sailed for New York from Dover at 11 o'clock on the night of July 9, the day the two disappeared. The steamer is due at quarantine at New York before 12 o'clock to-morrow night.

At Dover the Kroonland was boarded by one New York man and a number of passengers from London. Crippen and his companion are supposed to have left on the afternoon of July 9. Crippen has been seen going from his office at 1 o'clock. They had ample time to catch the Red Star liner at Dover.

Makes Case More Baffling.

Interest in the mysterious murder centred to-day in the inquest, at which several witnesses related the manner of death and possibly make positive the identification of the dismembered body. However, the formal evidence adduced added nothing material to what was already generally known.

Several witnesses related the manner of death and possibly make positive the identification of the dismembered body. However, the formal evidence adduced added nothing material to what was already generally known.

When the physicians had concluded their statements it was decided to postpone the conclusion of the inquest for one month, in order to give Dr. Pepper, examiner in surgery at the Royal Army Medical College, opportunity to make a complete examination of the pieces of flesh and the police to continue the thus far fruitless search for Crippen and the Leneve woman.

John A. Nash, a medical manager, who first brought the matter to the attention of Scotland Yard upon his return here from the United States, was one of the more important witnesses. Mr. Nash said that at the request of Scotland Yard he took up the matter of the actress' death and interviewed Dr. Crippen on the subject. The doctor, he said, was unable to give the exact place in California where Belle Elmore had died, although the physician had previously announced that his wife had died in that State. Neither could Crippen, according to the witness, produce a certificate of death, although he said that he had his wife's ashes locked up in his safe.

At this point Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, took up the thread of the narrative. He said that he first visited Ethel Leneve at the Crippen residence. The woman on that occasion told him that she was Crippen's housekeeper. Later the inspector went to Crippen's office and had a talk with the doctor.

Admits Service Were False.

At this time, the witness said, the doctor admitted that all of the stories which he had previously told of his wife about her death were untrue. He said he had quarreled with the doctor on the night of January 3 last, and that following the quarrel she had left him, saying that she intended to join a man who, the doctor said, he believed lived in Chicago.

With this body, the inspector said, he found a piece of string and a man's handkerchief which might have been used to strangle the victim, and some pieces of clothing, including the jacket of a suit of pajamas, the trousers of which were subsequently found in the room of the doctor. The witness added that he had not heard a word from Crippen or Ethel Leneve since July 9, when they left the Crippen house. On that day they sent a note to the servant, saying: "Not worry. We are going to the theatre."

Questioned in detail as to the finding of the body, Inspector Dew said that at the first of his examinations of the house he found some loose bricks in the basement floor. He moved the bricks and dug into the earth beneath. At a depth of two feet he uncovered the mass of human flesh. The largest piece was less than twelve inches long. Not a bone was discovered.

Flesh Cut From Bones.

The pieces of flesh seemed to have been carved off the skeleton. The head, feet and hands were missing. Quicklime covered the gruesome object.

Dr. Thomas Marshall, one of the surgeons who performed the post-mortem, testified that he had not been able to find a trace of the bones, and could not swear on anatomical grounds whether the members were those of a male or female. One piece of flesh, he said, had given rise to some debate among the medical men, but so far he had been unable to definitely decide the sex.

The murderer, the surgeon said, had not only obliterated the cause of death, but also the sex of the deceased. The witness said that his microscopic examination, which might disclose more than was now known, was proceeding.

NOT FRIGHTENED BY MUCK-RAKERS

Cannon Cannot Be Driven From Race for Speakership.

READY TO ANSWER CALL OF CAUCUS

Somebody's Got to Be the Goat, and Uncle Joe Is Not Worrying Over Attacks of Magazine Writers and Progressive Republicans.

Burlingame, Kan., July 18.—Joseph G. Cannon will not take himself out of the race for the speakership of the next House of Representatives. This he made plain near the conclusion of his speech at Emporia, Kan., this afternoon. He said he would abide by the will of the Republican caucus if the Republicans control the next Congress, but that no "muck-raking magazines" could make him say he would not be a candidate. In other words, he said he would not make an effort to win the speakership, yet the emphasis with which he spoke made it plain that if the Republican caucus should nominate him he would be willing to serve.

Defends His Position.

Speaker Cannon's remarks on the speakership were made just before he left the platform at Emporia to catch a train for Burlingame, where to-night he made his third political speech in the Kansas primary campaign. Speaker Cannon's utterances on the speakership follow verbatim:

"I am Speaker, and on March 5 next I will have been Speaker for eight years, a longer continuous term than any man ever served as Speaker since the foundation of the government. There has been only one man who has had a longer service of Speaker than I have had, and there was an interim of four years in his service. That was Henry Clay, who in the aggregate served ten years as Speaker."

"Somebody has got to be scapegoat through magazines and letters. Candidates for Congress are asked, will you pledge yourself not to vote for that orator for Speaker?"

"Oh, the scapegoat. This little 154 pounds of clay cannot bear many sins off into the wilderness. If my constituency is as kind to me as it has been for thirty-six years, I will go back if God spares my life and be in the next Congress, either in the majority or in the minority. I would rather be there in a Republican minority, a real virile Republican minority, than to be one of an apparent majority that could not take account of stock and know from one day to the next whether it was the majority or the minority. I will not make a pledge that I would not be a candidate for Speaker if the Republicans have a majority of the next House."

Cannot Be Driven.

"They will meet in caucus and select a candidate for Speaker. I will be in the caucus. I will vote for the man the caucus selects. I know of no crime I have committed that should bar me from entering a Republican caucus. If you ask whether I want to be Speaker of the House of Representatives longer than eight years—I have been Speaker for thirty-six years. I have thought I could be most useful as a member of Congress in that position. But as long as God less me live, the muckraking periodicals and the so-called independent or progressive Republicans shall not make me say that I will not be a candidate for Speaker any more than they shall make me say, if I am again elected to Congress, that I will not vote for my name is called."

Defends Tariff Bill.

Emporia, Kan., July 18.—Speaker Cannon, who just before beginning a speech here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, again suffered much discomfort from the heat. While Representative Miller was making an introductory speech, Mr. Cannon rubbed his neck with ice. However, he showed no signs of collapsing when his time for speaking arrived, and he began his speech on schedule.

After beginning his speech, however, Speaker Cannon paused with his accustomed every day to attend school. "From the time the Dingley bill was passed until the Republican platform in 1908 declared for a revision of the tariff, I stood squarely against revision. Why? Because I knew a tariff could not be revised without somebody lying about it, and without disturbing business. But I always bow, as long as I am a Republican, to the superior wisdom of the majority of the party. For that reason, I supported revision after the Republican platform declared for it."

Payne Bill Has Been in Operation Since August 3. Two hundred thousand freight cars then idle are now busy. Under that law we so arranged that more goods are being shipped than under any other law in our history."

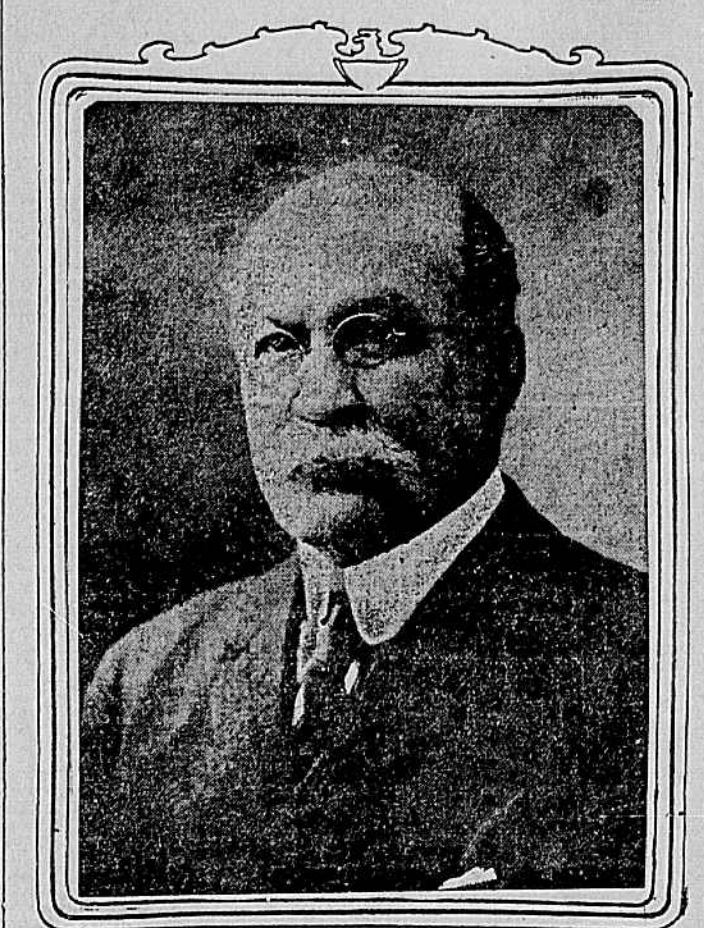
Replies to Bristow.

Speaker Cannon replied to Senator Bristow's recent charges concerning the tariff on rubber.

The speaker then referred to quotations of Senator Bristow's speech and said: "Then he (Bristow) proceeds to put in quotation marks—what his authority is, God only knows—that Senator Aldrich and others organized a trust, that he is liable not only to severe punishment by fine, but by imprisonment in the penitentiary."

"Let me suggest to Senator Bristow and his constituents that instead of endeavoring to make political capital by misquoting official figures and making charges against Senators, he had better, as a good citizen, give the information that he professes to have to the appropriate grand jury and to the department of justice for their action in the enforcement of the laws that cover us all."

Here To-Day for Conference



PRESIDENT W. W. FINLEY.

FINLEY COMING TO MEET PEOPLE ON OHIO POLITICS

President of Southern to Discuss Question of New Passenger Service. Taft Is Determined to Keep His Hands Off Situation.

WANT AFTERNOON TRAIN CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Informal Conference Agrees to Ask for One Leaving for date Without Advice From White House.

President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, will meet representatives from a number of business organizations in conference at the Chamber of Commerce this morning at 9:30 o'clock to discuss the question of operating additional passenger train service in and out of Richmond on that line. There was an informal conference yesterday afternoon at which it was agreed to ask that the present service be not disturbed, but that a train be put on to leave here at 2:45 or 3 P. M., to run to Amelia, a distance of thirty-six miles, returning before 8 P. M.

The Keysville accommodation, which arrives here at 8:40 and leaves at 6 P. M., is regarded as satisfactory, and the business people are anxious that it be retained. What they will ask the Southern is to use this same train for the afternoon run to Amelia and back, believing that the schedule can be so arranged that it can get into Richmond in ample time to turn around and leave for Keysville at 6 o'clock. By this means they contend that it will not be necessary to provide additional equipment; that the only cost will be in operation, and that the travel would more than compensate for the cost.

The ten-days' cruise of Maine waters on board the government yacht Mayflower, which began shortly before 4 P. M., will afford the President a pretty complete rest, although the trip is taken primarily on Mrs. Taft's account. Charley Taft was one of the first members of the party to board the yacht. He had a packet of claims, which he will use for bait as soon as the Mayflower anchors long enough to afford him an opportunity for fishing.

Those who accompanied the President on the Eastern cruise were Mrs. Taft, Charley, Horace D. Taft, the President's brother; Professor and Mrs. Louis A. More, of Cincinnati; Miss Mabel Boardman and Captain Archibald W. Butt, the President's military aide.

The President will make three speeches during his trip, one at Eastport, to-morrow evening; one at Bangor, next Saturday, and the third at Rockland on Tuesday, July 26. None of these addresses will touch upon politics in any way.

The President will reach Beverly on his return on Thursday, July 28.

THREE HEROINES

They Go to Rescue of Youth Who Was Thrown From Canoe.

New York, July 18.—Three brave young women of Brooklyn, who declined to give their names, saved John Rush, a young man of twenty, from drowning in Lake Hopatcong, in New Jersey, here to-day, and were missed by a narrow margin saving Fred Shroeder, Rush's companion, who was thrown from a canoe. The young women, who were out rowing, saw the canoe tip over and rowed rapidly to the rescue, reaching Rush just in time to save him from sinking. Shroeder was unable to swim and was drowned.

WILL BE NO STRIKE ON PENNSYLVANIA

Company and Employees Agree on Basis for Settlement.

BOTH SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT

Men Claim to Have Been Granted Everything for Which They Were Contending, While Railroad Company Is Certain It Has Yielded Nothing.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—General Manager W. H. Myers, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the committee representing the 15,000 trainmen and conductors employed on the lines of the road east of Pittsburgh, to-day agreed on certain terms which will settle the wage controversy.

Each side claims to have gained all that it has been contending for in the negotiations, which have been in progress for the past six months, and which culminated last week in the strike vote by the employees. The proposition offered to-day by the railroad officials and accepted by the men includes a minimum day of ten hours as detailed in New York Central award on certain runs where the company's present rate is higher, the rate will not be disturbed. The classification of these exceptional runs and the question of overtime were left to be decided at conferences between the various members of the committees and the division superintendents of the lines which they represent.

Guaranteed twenty-six days.

It was further agreed that the men would be guaranteed twenty-six days' work a month. While the men regard this as a concession, the railroad officials say that during the recent hard times the men were benefited by being worked on short time, rather than being laid off altogether.

The official statement given out to-day by the Pennsylvania Railroad follows:

"At the conference this morning between General Manager Myers and the committees representing the trainmen and conductors employed on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, the general manager and the company's position, explaining in detail just what the company could do.

"At a later conference this afternoon the men accepted the general manager's position, which was to the effect that the company would put into effect working conditions including a minimum day as detailed in the New York Central award, leaving the company's high rates stand, but not making them the basis of the ten-hour day apply to the rates which were made to fit an eleven and twelve-hour day."

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, said that the men were satisfied with the settlement, and that the details will be worked out satisfactorily and there will be no further action on the measures which were contemplated last week. We still have our ammunition, however."

None of the leaders would discuss the situation on the lines west of Pittsburgh, but it was believed that a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

Employees in this city who would have been affected by the strike order were jubilant to-night at the turn of affairs. "No one was anxious to walk out, but the wages of no one will be decreased, many of the men say they will receive more money under the proposed readjustment of conditions."

Position Akin to Peace.

Pittsburgh, July 18.—By the process of elimination brought about by previous conferences, a condition akin to peace and an understanding of what each side to the controversy can consistently agree to, has now been reached by the Pennsylvania lines West and its employees, through the joint committee of the latter representing the conductors, trainmen and firemen and engineers' organizations and the officials of the company."

The situation to-night is one of confidence that an amicable settlement will be reached, although further conferences may be held for several days or even a week. To-day's conference, which was looked upon as the critical one, was the turning point—the one upon which the company and its men arrived at the first real understanding as to the differences. At the conference was submitted the real desires of the men and the company which had been worked out since the conference of last Friday.

C. R. Carlton, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said with regard to the conference, "It was merely a tentative submission of schedules. They (the company) submitted theirs and we submitted ours. There was no action taken. We will have another meeting to-morrow afternoon."

Strike Order Obeyed.

Montreal, Quebec, July 18.—Conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways obeyed an automatic strike order at 9:30 o'clock to-night. On Sunday, when the members of the strike committee left here, each man carried a sealed envelope, to be opened at that hour, calling for a strike, unless a telegram had previously been received, which, upon comparison with a copy inclosed in the envelope, stated otherwise. No such telegram was sent, and so the strike became effective at 9:30.

Under the terms of the strike order,